

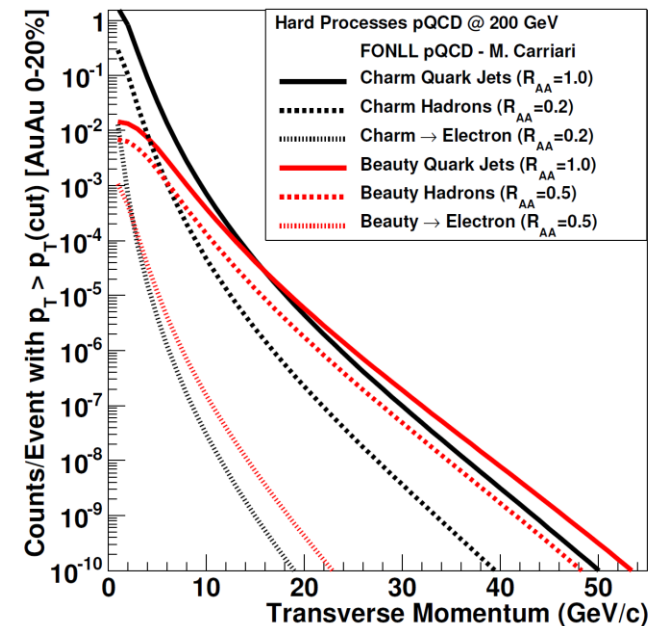
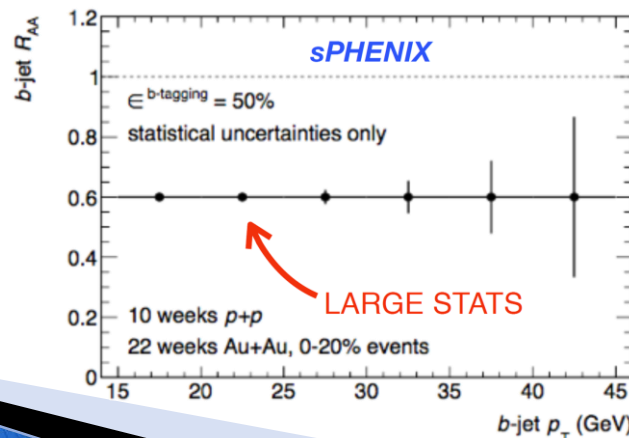
A 3D cutaway diagram of a particle detector, likely a collider experiment. The diagram shows various internal components, including a central cylindrical region, surrounding layers of detectors, and structural supports. The components are color-coded: red for the outermost layers, green for the central region, and various other colors (blue, yellow, orange, purple) for intermediate layers. The background is a light blue gradient.

B-jet soft-lepton tagging

Jin Huang (BNL)

Introduction

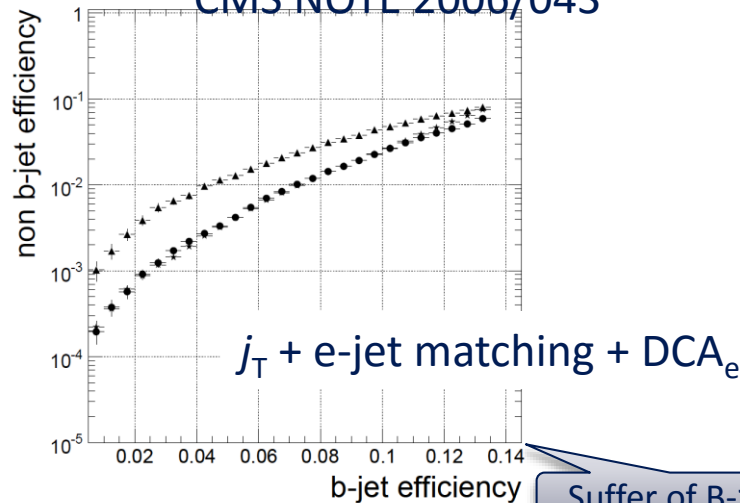
- ▶ None-photonic lepton has been a successful tool in studying heavy quark behavior in QGP
- ▶ Given a jet detected, lepton tagging in or near the jet cone could enhance HF jet fraction due to larger fraction of $B(-\rightarrow d)\rightarrow e$ decay than $h\rightarrow e$ decays.
 - Benefit:
 - Not necessarily require a DCA capability. No additional sPHENIX detector required
 - (Largely) orthogonal to and cross check life-time-based B tagging: e.g. DCA-track-counting and Secondary vertex mass methods
 - Cost: $B\rightarrow e$ branching ratio ($\sim 20\%$), electron identification efficiency, (b-tagging efficiency)
- ▶ Challenge:
 - Exploring possibility @ RHIC energy
 - Signal/background ratio
 - Optimization both in $j_{T,e}$ and DCA_e
 - Statistics



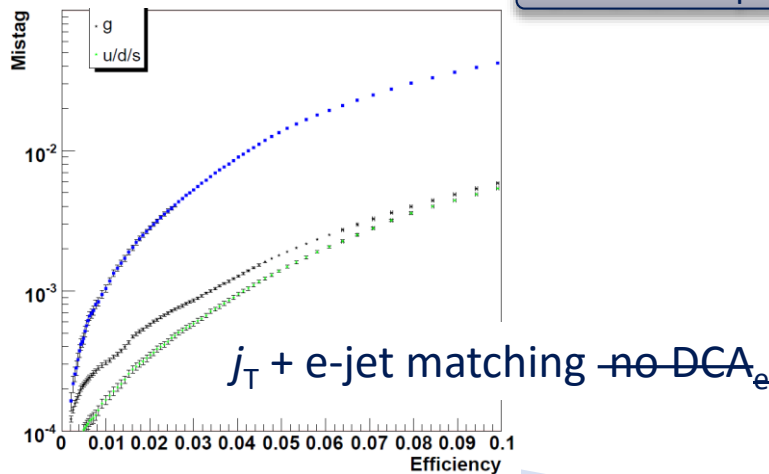
CMS studies (muon tagging)

Rejection VS tagging eff.

CMS NOTE 2006/043

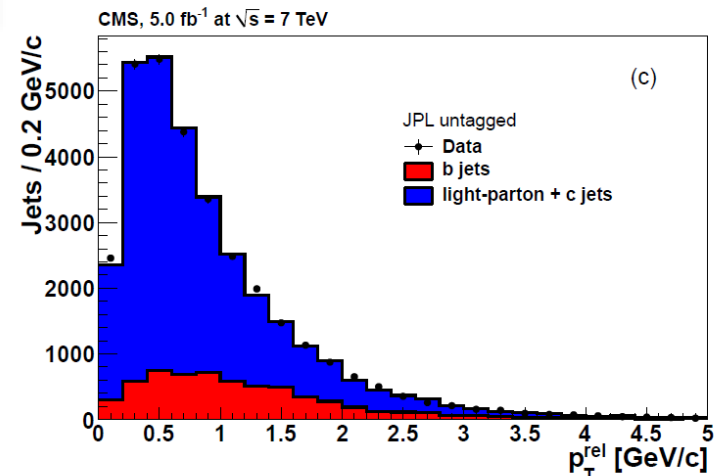
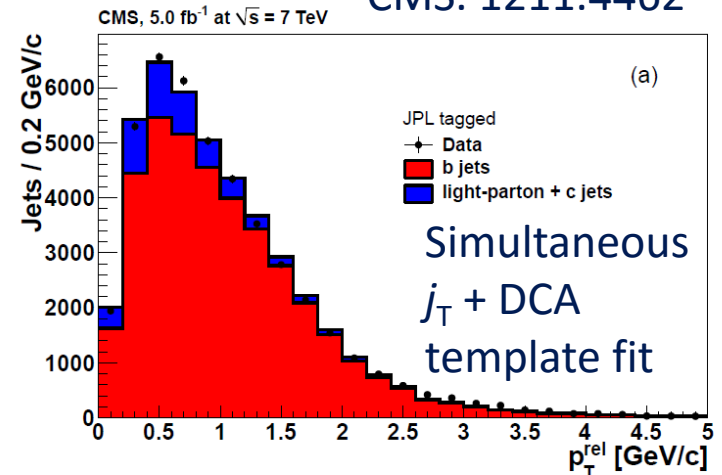


Suffer of $B \rightarrow \mu$ BR



As cross check to JP/L method

CMS. 1211.4462



Electron ID

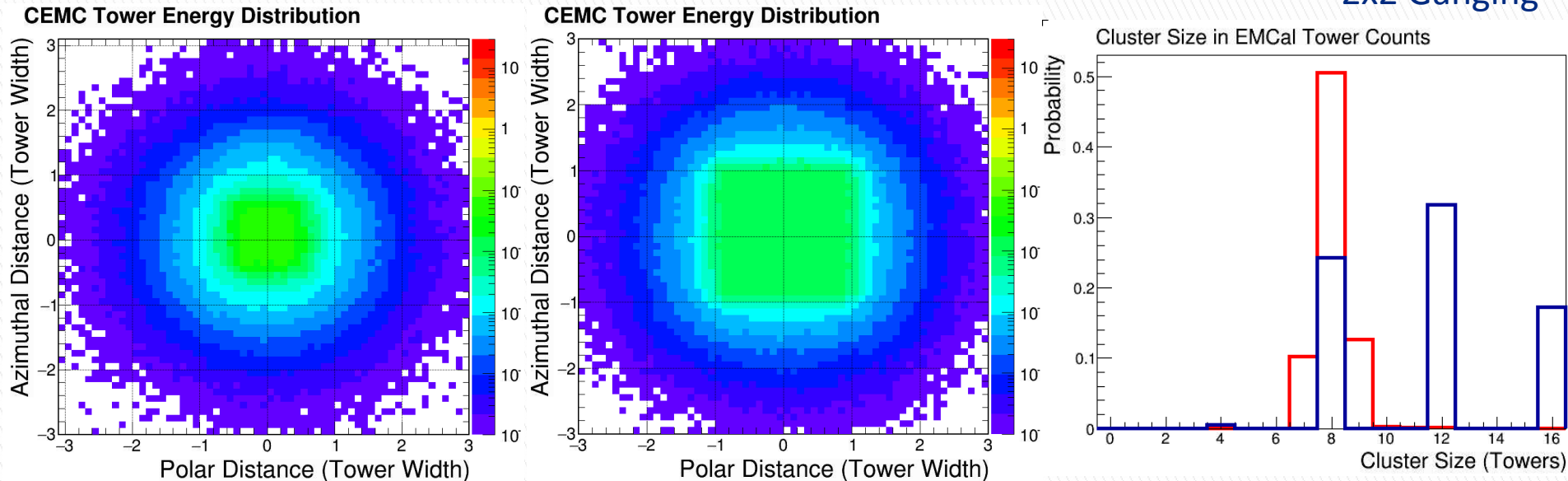
- ▶ Choice of electron leads to difference background than muons
- ▶ sPHENIX use EMCal + inner HCal to reject to
 - $>100:1$ in pp
 - $\sim 100:1$ in inclusive tracks in Central 10% AuAu
 - $?:1$ for electron candidate near a jet <- TODOs
- ▶ One recent de-scoping option involves reduce scope of the EMCal
 - Reduce readout channel by ganging tower together for readout
 - Reduce tower count by cut eta coverages

EM-Shower shape as observed in readout

8 GeV e- shower in 2D proj. SPACAL around eta = 0

Larger spread of shower core requires larger cluster to contain, which pickup higher portion of hadronic shower and higher event background

— Default
— 2x2 Ganging



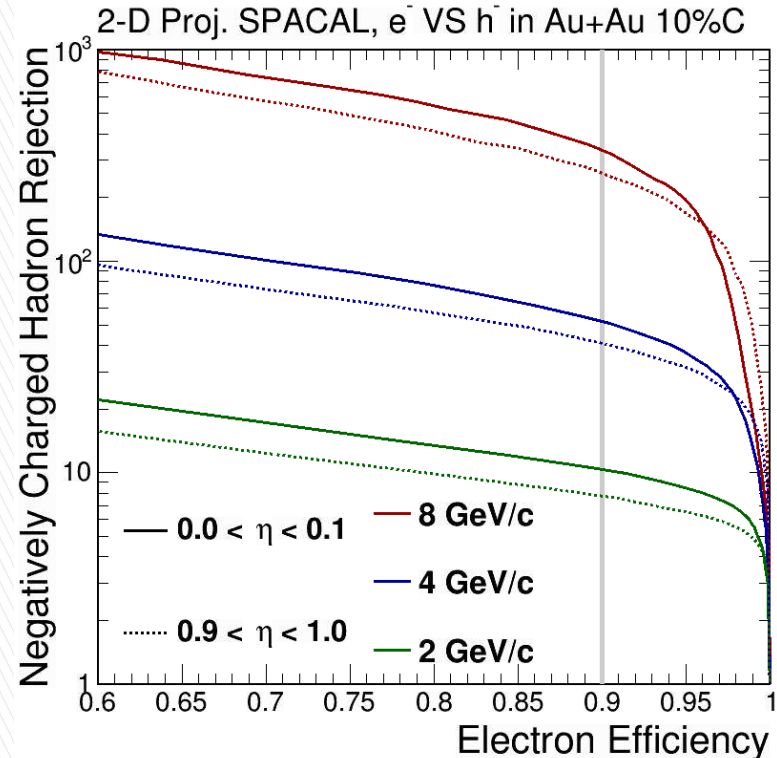
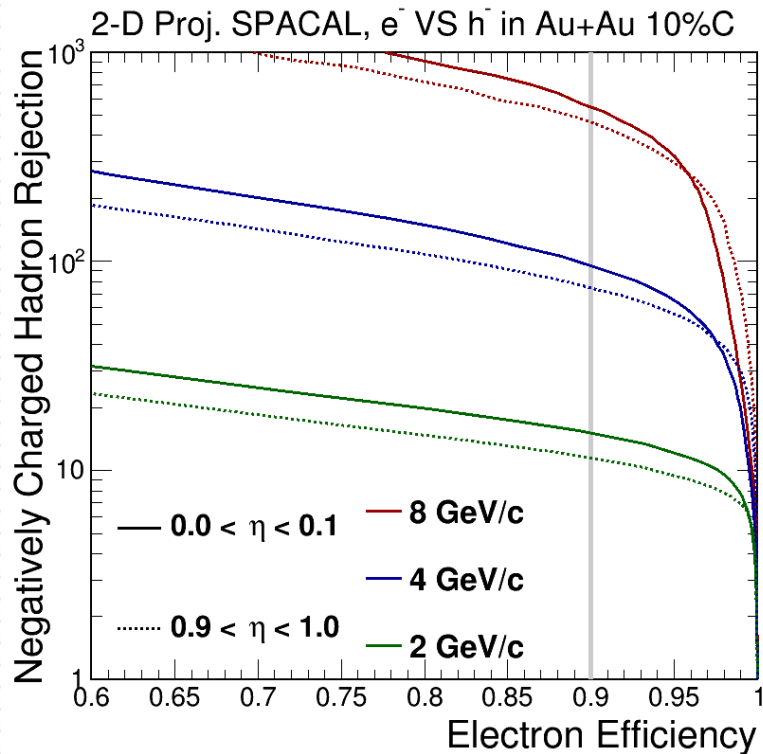
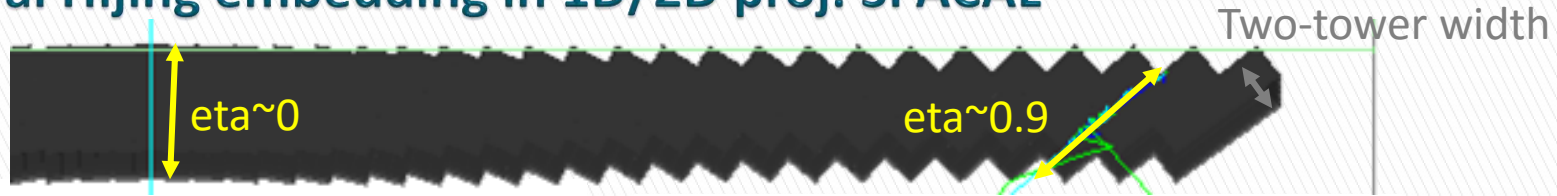
One readout per tower

One readout per 2x2 tower

Cluster size comparison

In Hijing -2D SPACAL summary: h-

10% Central Hijing embedding in 1D/2D proj. SPACAL



One readout per tower

One readout per 2x2 tower
Cluster size x (1.2x1.2)

Work Plan

- ▶ First iteration: Pythia based B-jet finding eff. Rej. with ideal detector
- ▶ Second iteration: Introduce detector efficiency/purity and produce eff. Rejection curves
- ▶ Third iteration: Evaluate in Hijing, with background and FF modifications
- ▶ Help and suggestion welcomed!

Extra information



PHENIX HF Electron data

DCA_T Data

- ❖ Measure DCA_T distribution of electrons from 2011 (Run 11) data set.
 - ❖ 5 electron p_T bins from $1.5 < p_T < 5.0$
 - ❖ no efficiency correction
- ❖ Determine normalized background contributions.

Mis-associated VTX Hits

Data Driven
Tracks with large DCA_L

Mis-identified hadron

Data Driven
RICH swap method

Prompt

Dalitz ($\eta, \pi \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$)

Measured yield
Monte Carlo shape

Conversion ($\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$)

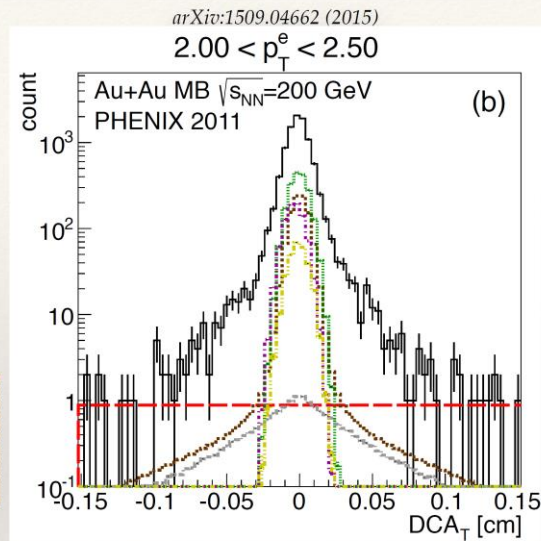
~75% rejected
Monte Carlo shape

$J/\psi \rightarrow e^+e^-$

Measured yield
Monte Carlo shape

Ke3 ($K_s^0 \rightarrow e\nu\pi$)

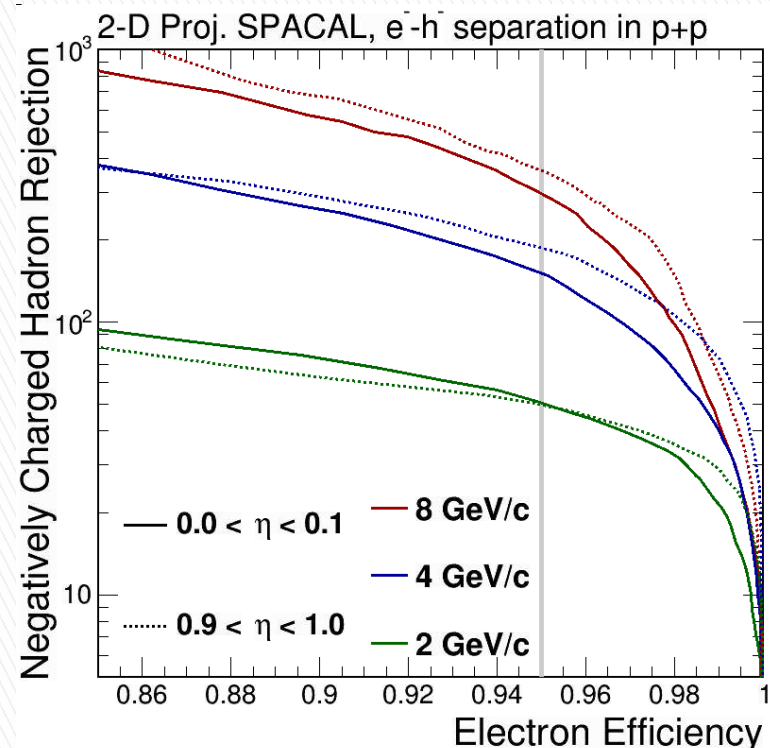
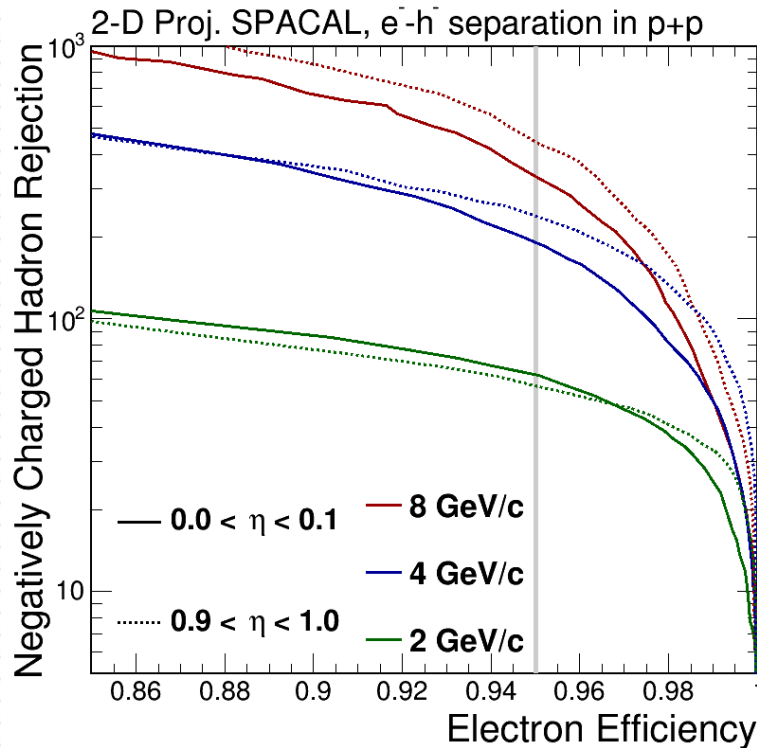
Measured yield
Monte Carlo shape



See poster by H. ASANO - 0504

Single Particle Summary: h-

Single negatively charged particle 2/4/8 GeV shower in 2D proj. SPACAL



One readout per tower

One readout per 2x2 tower
Cluster size x (1.2x1.2)